

HIGHLY INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

INAUGURATION OF FRANKLIN PIERCE, AS PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Address to the People.

The Policy of the New Administration.

Splendid Programme for the Future.

SCENES IN THE CAPITAL, &c., &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, March 4--9 A. M. This being the last day for the transaction of public business, both houses of Congress were in session all night, and will probably not adjourn until a few minutes of 12 to-day. Drums have been beating since daylight, and firemen and military moving about in every direction. Snow is falling fast.

There has been an immense crowd of visitors since day-break to the Jackson statue, the admiration of which is unbounded.

The Capitol is swarming with overflowing with ladies and strangers. Hundreds slept in the rotunda, and the warm passages of the Capitol, lying down on their cloaks, whilst thousands were walking the streets all night.

The first train this morning from Baltimore arrived at eight o'clock, and the second at nine, bringing about 2,000 passengers. Pedestrians and horses from the surrounding country are arriving in immense numbers, and the Alexandria boats are arriving every half hour, loaded.

Captain Byrders, with a delegation of the New York Empire Club, with the Baltimore Empire, are marching through the streets. Hundreds of marshals, footed, mounted, and equipped with badges and sashes, and the military and firemen, are moving to and fro, like an invading army, preparatory to forming.

The military and firemen make a grand display. President Fillmore and Pierce were serenaded during the night by the New York Continentals' Band.

The snow ceased at 11 1/2 A. M.; the weather is clearing up, and the sun peeping out.

President Fillmore will vacate the executive mansion while the inauguration is progressing, and Gen. Pierce will be escorted to the mansion.

The procession is now moving from the City Hall. They will march around past Willard's and take up the President.

The open space at the east front of the Capitol is filling up, thousands of ladies being present.

Both houses of Congress are still in session. The windows of the houses along the avenue are filled with ladies and flags are displayed across the avenue.

The flag pole in front of the Union office is decorated with the names of all the democratic States, eagles, and American flags.

The Manhattan Fire Company of New York arrived here this morning, and were assigned a prominent position in the inauguration ceremonies. They appeared to much advantage, and attracted universal attention. They have their splendid banner displayed across the avenue near Willard's.

Congress adjourned at 12 o'clock. The flag of the Senate was run down, but immediately hoisted again, on the ascending of the new Senate.

The following is the programme of the arrangement at the Capitol, which was prepared by Senators Bright, Pearce, and Hamlin, who constituted the committee. The doors of the Senate chamber will be opened at 11 o'clock, and as early thereafter as the closing of the present session of Congress will permit, for the admission of Senators, and others who, by the arrangement of the committee, are entitled to admission, as follows:--

The Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court.

The Diplomatic Corps, Heads of Departments, and ex-members of either branch of Congress, and members of Congress elect.

Officers of the Army and Navy who by name have received the thanks of either branch of Congress, and members of Congress elect.

Governors of States and Territories of the Union, and ex-Governors of States; the Comptrollers, Auditors, Registers, and Solicitor of the Treasury, Treasurer, Commissioners, Judges, and.

The Mayors of Washington and Georgetown; and all of whom will be admitted at the north door of the Capitol.

Seats will be placed in front of the Secretary's table for the President elect and the ex-President, and on their right and left for the Committee of Arrangements.

The Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court will have seats on the right and left, in front of the eastern lobby.

The Diplomatic Corps will occupy places without the hall, on the left of the principal entrance; Heads of Departments, Governors of States and Territories, and other gentlemen entitled to admission, will occupy those on the right.

Members elect and ex-members of Congress will occupy the eastern lobby.

The eastern gallery will be occupied by other citizens, who will be admitted by the outside northeastern door only.

The circular gallery will be reserved, entirely for ladies, who will enter the Capitol from the terrace, by the principal western door, and be conducted to the rotunda and gallery.

The other doors and entrances to the Capitol, except those to be opened under this arrangement, will be kept closed.

The Senate will assemble at 12 o'clock.

The Diplomatic Corps and the Justices of the Supreme Court will enter the Senate chamber a few minutes before the President elect.

The President elect, accompanied by the Committee of Arrangements, will enter the Senate chamber, and will proceed from his lodgings to the northern gate of the Capitol square, and enter the Capitol by the northern door; and the Senate being then duly organized, the President elect will be conducted to the seat prepared for him in the Senate.

After a short pause, those assembled in the Senate chamber will proceed to the eastern portico of the Capitol, in the following order:

The Marshal of the District of Columbia.

The Supreme Court of the United States.

The Sergeant at Arms of the Senate.

The Committee of Arrangements.

The President elect and the ex-President.

The President pro tempore and the Secretary of the Senate.

The Members of the Senate.

The Diplomatic Corps.

Heads of Departments, Governors of States and Territories, the Mayors of Washington and Georgetown, and other persons who shall have been admitted into the Senate chamber.

On reaching the front of the portico, the President elect will take the seat provided for him on the front of the platform.

The ex-President and the Committee of Arrangements will occupy a position in the rear of the President elect.

Next in the rear of these, the Chief Justice and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court will occupy the seats on the left, and the President pro tempore, Secretary, and members of the Senate, those on the right.

The Diplomatic Corps will occupy the seats next in the rear of the Supreme Court; Heads of Departments, Governors of States and Territories, and ex-members of the House of Representatives, in the rear of the members of the Senate. Such other persons as are included in the preceding arrangements will occupy the steps and the residue of the portico.

All being in readiness, the oath of office will be administered to the President elect by the Chief Justice; and, on the conclusion of the President's address, the members of the Senate, preceded by the President pro tempore, Secretary, and Sergeant at Arms, will return to the Senate chamber; and the President, accompanied by the Committee of Arrangements, will proceed to the President's house.

The Sergeant at Arms of the Senate is charged with the execution of these arrangements; and, with the Marshal of the District of Columbia, aided by the police of the Capitol, will preserve order.

All carriages and horses will be excluded from the Capitol square, whether in the use of the military or otherwise.

These arrangements have been made with the desire that the greatest possible accommodation be given to the people to witness the ceremonies. The arrangements within the Capitol were, from necessity, formed with reference to the limited capacity of the Senate chamber, and those for the exterior were deemed most appropriate, with a view of affording the assembled multitude an opportunity of witnessing the inauguration.

The procession is now counter-marching on the avenue, in front of Willard's.

General Pierce has taken his seat in the carriage. Bells are ringing, cannon firing, and the excitement intense.

The procession moved at 12 o'clock, in the following order:--

Assistant, with pink scarfs. Judiciary--Supreme Court. The Clergy.

Military, under command of Col. Hickey. Brigade's Battery, four cannon. Mechanical Artillery, from Alexandria, two cannon. Col. Frank Taylor's Flying Artillery, from Fort Miffler, four cannon.

Portsmouth Va. Artillery. A large detachment of U. S. Marines, with bands. Law Greys of Baltimore, and band. Young Guard, from Richmond, Va. Rifles, Richmond.

National Guard of Harrisburg, the only company from Pennsylvania.

New York Continental with Adkin's Band. German Yagers, with Baltimore Band. Jackson Guard, Baltimore. Washington Guard, Baltimore. Sharpshooters, Baltimore. Washington Continentals. Washington Light Infantry.

National Greys, Washington. Montgomery Guard, Washington. German Yagers, Baltimore.

Mount Vernon Guard, Alexandria. Walker's Sharpshooters, Washington. President of the United States, with the

PRESENCE ELECT. And suite, with citizens. Marshals on foot, United States for District of Columbia, and Deputies, on right. Committee of Arrangements. Senate of the United States. Foreign Ministers. Corps Diplomatic.

Members elect, Members, and Ex-Members of Congress, and ex-Members of the Cabinet. Governors and ex-Governors of States and Territories, and members of Legislatures of the same. Officers of the Army and Navy, Marine Corps and

Officers and soldiers of the Revolution and the war of 1812, and all other wars.

The corporate authorities of Georgetown and Georgetown. The Georgetown Democratic Association. The Manhattan Fire Company, of New York. The Baltimore Democratic Association. The New York Empire Club.

The Baltimore Empire Club (in an immense omnibus, drawn by ten horses, and with band).

Democratic Pioneers, of Baltimore, with Marshals and a Band.

The Democratic Association, of Alexandria, Virginia. The Columbia Hose Company, of Baltimore.

The Washington firemen did not parade. The President elect stood erect in the carriage with President Fillmore by his side, surrounded by Marshals, and bowed to constant cheers, and waving handkerchiefs from the windows.

The foreign ministers made a fine appearance, in splendid carriages, with full court dresses.

The procession commenced passing the National Hotel twenty minutes before 1, at a brisk pace, and the end had passed at 1, being about a mile long. It commenced snowing again, which curtailed the civic portion of the procession.

The procession reached the Capitol at one o'clock, and the Presidents, with officials, passed into the Senate chamber.

The President and President elect took seats in front of the Secretary's table, with the Committee of Arrangements on their right and left.

The Diplomatic Corps were outside the bar, on the right of the principal entrance, and the heads of departments and Governors on the left. At a quarter past one o'clock, the Marshal of the District, with the Judges of the Supreme Court, followed by the President and President elect, and the entire assemblage in the Senate, started in procession to the eastern front of the Capitol, where an immense staging was erected sufficiently large to accommodate all.

At half past one o'clock, all being arranged, the oath of office was administered to General Pierce by the Chief Justice, as follows:--

I do solemnly affirm that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the constitution of the United States.

It will be remarked that General Pierce, in taking the oath, did not, as has been ordinarily the custom, say "I solemnly swear," but "I solemnly affirm; and instead of kissing the book," in Southern fashion, he raised his right hand and held it until the pledge was read.

The whole of the ceremony was admirably carried out. Passing through the Senate chamber, Mr. Fillmore, turning off towards a side door, was momentarily separated from Gen. Pierce, when the latter said, "this way--let us work right in; and in they went. The inaugural was not published until near dark. The Union takes its time.

Immediately before the address, when General Pierce took the oath, with head uncovered, and raising one hand to heaven, while he laid the other on the Holy Book, the spectators also uncovered, even in the snow that was falling at that time, and many of them lifted up their hands as if in an act of the most fervent devotion. It was a solemn scene. The address, which the President delivered unflinching from memory, and without a single note, was received with great enthusiasm by the vast multitude, particularly those portions of it that asserted the Monroe doctrine, the protection of American citizens abroad, the firm adherence of the President to the Compromise measures, and his determination to carry out the Fugitive Slave law. Cries of good, good, and other warm expressions of admiration, were elicited from the crowd. The sentiments of the tone of the address--the earnest manner in which it was spoken--his beautiful address--his manly, erect appearance--his pale cast of countenance, in which intellect and courage were the predominant features--and his clear, loud voice, distinctly heard by the remotest of his audience, all combined to make a deep impression in favor of General Pierce; and many asserted that this was the best inaugural address ever delivered from that spot. He is undoubtedly a very effective speaker. He remained with his hat off until the close of the proceedings. The ladies were in ecstasies, and so anxious were some who happened to be in the rear to see and hear him, that they climbed upon the pediments of the columns of the Capitol, to their no small danger. Altogether, it was a glorious spectacle of sublime majesty, casting into the shade the idle pomp and unmeaning pageantry of the coronation of kings and emperors.

After this ceremony had been completed, the President stepped to the front of the platform, was greeted with enthusiastic cheers, and proceeded to read the

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

MY COUNTRYMEN--

It is a relief to feel that no heart but my own can know the personal regret and bitter sorrow over which I have been borne to a position so suitable for others, rather than desirable for myself.

The circumstances under which I have been called, for a limited period, to preside over the destinies of the republic, fill me with a profound sense of responsibility, but with nothing like shrinking apprehension. I regard to the post assigned me, not to one sought, but in obedience to the uncollected expression of your will, answerable only for a fearless, faithful, and diligent exercise of my best powers.

I ought to be, and am, truly grateful for the rare manifestation of the nation's confidence; but this, so far from lightening my obligations, only adds to their weight. You have summoned me in my weakness; you must sustain me by your strength. When looking for the fulfillment of reasonable requirements, you will not be unkind of the great changes which have occurred, even within the last quarter of a century, and the consequent augmentation and complexity of duties imposed, in the administration both of your home and foreign affairs.

Whether the elements of inherent force in the republic have kept pace with its unparalleled progression in territory, population, and wealth, has been the subject of earnest thought and discussion, on both sides of the ocean. Less than sixty-three years ago, the Father of his country made "the" then "recent" accession of the important State of North Carolina to the constitution of the United States; one of the subjects of his special congratulation. At that moment, however, when the agitation consequent upon the Revolutionary struggle had hardly subsided, when we were just emerging from the weakness and embarrassments of the confederation, there was an evident consciousness of vigor equal to the great mission so wisely and bravely fulfilled by our fathers. It was not a presumptuous assurance, but a calm faith, springing from a clear view of the sources of power in a government constituted like ours. It is no paradox to say that, although comparatively weak, the new-born nation was intrinsically strong. Incorporated in population and apparent resources, it was upheld by a broad and intelligent comprehension of rights, and an all-pervading purpose to maintain them,

stronger than armaments. It came from the furnace of the Revolution, tempered to the necessities of the times. The thoughts of the men of that day were as practical as their sentiments were patriotic. They wasted no portion of their energies upon idle and delusive speculations; but, with a firm and fearless step, advanced beyond the governmental landmarks which had hitherto circumscribed the limits of human freedom, and planted their standard where it has stood, against dangers which have threatened from abroad, and internal agitation, which has at times fearfully menaced at home. They approved themselves equal to the solution of the great problem, to understand which their minds had been illuminated by the dawning light of the revolution. The object sought was not a thing dreamed of--it was a thing realized. They had exhibited, not only the power to achieve, but what all history affords to be so much more unusual, the capacity to maintain. The oppressed throughout the world, from that day to the present, have turned their eyes hitherward, not to find those lights extinguished, or to fear lest they should wane, but to be constantly cheered by their steady and increasing radiance.

In this our country has, in my judgment, thus far, fulfilled its highest duty to suffering humanity. It has spoken, and will continue to speak, not only by its words but by its acts, the language of sympathy, encouragement, and hope, to those who earnestly listen to tones which pronounce for the largest rational liberty. But, after all, the most satisfying encouragement and potent appeal for freedom will be its own history, its trials, and its triumphs. Presently, the power of our advocacy reposes in our example; but no example, be it remembered, can be powerful for lasting good, whatever apparent advantages may be gained, which is not based upon eternal principles of right and justice. Our fathers decided for themselves, both upon the hour to declare and the hour to strike. They were their own judges of the circumstances under which it became them to pledge to each other "their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor," for the acquisition of the priceless inheritance transmitted to us. The energy with which that great conflict was opened, and under the guidance of a manifest and beneficent Providence, the uncomplaining endurance with which it was prosecuted to its consummation, were only surpassed by the wisdom and the patriotic spirit of concession which characterized all the councils of the early fathers.

One of the most impressive evidences of that wisdom is to be found in the fact, that the actual working of our system has dispelled a degree of solicitude which at the outset disturbed bold hearts and far-reaching intellects. The apprehension of dangers from extended territory, multiplied States, accumulated wealth, and augmented population, has proved to be unfounded. The stars upon your banner have become nearly threefold their original number, your dense population possesses skirt the shores of the two great oceans, and yet this vast increase of people and territory has not only shown itself compatible with the harmonious action of the States and the federal government in their respective constitutional spheres, but has afforded an additional guarantee of the strength and integrity of both.

With an experience thus suggestive and cheering, the policy of my administration will not be controlled by any timid fondlings of evil from expansion. Indeed, it is not to be forgotten that our attitude as a nation, and our position on the globe, render the acquisition of certain possessions, not within our jurisdiction, but within our power, for our protection, if not, in the future, for the preservation of the rights of commerce and the peace of the world. Should they be obtained, it will be through no grasping spirit, but with a view to obvious national interest and security, and in a manner entirely consistent with the strictest observance of national faith. We have nothing in our history or position to invite aggression; we have everything to beckon us to the cultivation of relations of peace and amity with all nations. Purposes, therefore, at once just and pacific, will be significantly marked in the conduct of our foreign affairs. I intend that my administration shall leave no blot upon our fair record, and trust I may safely give the assurance that no act within the legitimate scope of my constitutional control will be tolerated, on the part of any portion of our citizens, which cannot be challenged a ready justification before the tribunal of the civilized world. An administration would be unworthy of confidence at home or respect abroad, should it cease to be influenced by the conviction, that no apparent advantage can be purchased at a price so dear as that of national wrong or dishonor. It is not your privilege, as a nation, to speak of a distant past. The striking incidents of your history replete with instruction, and furnishing abundant grounds for hopeful confidence, are comprised in a period comparatively brief. But if your past is limited, your future is boundless. Its obligations through the unexplored pathway of advancement, and will be limitless as duration. Hence, a sound and comprehensive policy should embrace, not less the distant future, than the urgent present.

The great objects of our pursuit, as a people, are best to be attained by peace, and are entirely consistent with the tranquility and interests of the rest of mankind. With the neighboring nations upon our continent, we should cultivate kindly and fraternal relations. We can desire nothing in regard to them so much as to see them consolidate their strength, and pursue the paths of prosperity and happiness. If, in the course of their growth, we should open new channels of trade, and create additional facilities for friendly intercourse, the benefits realized will be equal and mutual. Of the complicated European systems of national policy we have heretofore been independent. From their wars, their tumults and anxieties, we have been, happily, almost entirely exempt. Whilst these are confined to the nations which gave them existence, and within their legitimate jurisdiction, they cannot affect us, except as they appeal to our sympathies in the cause of human freedom and universal advancement. But the vast interests of commerce are common to all mankind, and the advantages of trade and international intercourse must always present a noble field for the moral influence of a great people.

With these views firmly and honestly carried out, we have a right to expect, and shall under all circumstances require, prompt reciprocity. The rights which belong to us as a nation, are not alone to be regarded, but those which pertain to every citizen in his individual capacity, at home and abroad, must be sacredly maintained. So long as he can discern every star in its place upon that ensign, without wealth to purchase for him preference, or title to secure for him place, it will be his privilege, and must be his acknowledged right, to stand unabashed even in the presence of princes, with a proud consciousness that he is himself one of a nation of sovereigns, and that he cannot, in legitimate pursuit, wander so far from home that the agent whom he shall leave behind in the place which a new occupant will not see that no rude hand of power or tyrannical passion is laid upon him with impunity. He must realize that upon every sea, and on every soil, where our enterprise may rightfully seek the protection of our flag, American citizenship is an inviolable panoply for the security of American rights. And, in this connection, it can hardly be necessary to reaffirm a principle which should now be regarded as fundamental. The rights, security, and repose of this Confederacy require the idea of interference or colonization on this side of the ocean by any foreign power, beyond present jurisdiction, as utterly inadmissible.

The opportunities of observation furnished by my brief experience as a soldier, confirmed in my own mind the opinion entertained and acted upon by others from the formation of the government, that the maintenance of large standing armies in our country would be not only dangerous, but unnecessary. They also illustrated the importance--I might well say the absolute necessity--of the military science and practical skill furnished in such an eminent degree by the institution which has made my army what it is, under the discipline and instruction of officers not more distinguished for their solid attainments, gallantry, and devotion to the public service, than for unobtrusive bearing and high moral tone. The army, as organized, must be the nucleus around which in every time of need the strength of your military power, the sure bulwark of your defence--a national militia--may be readily formed into a well-disciplined and efficient organization. And the skill and self-devotion of the navy assure you that you may be the performance of the past as a pledge for the future, and may confidently expect that the flag which has waved its unaltered

folds over every sea will still float in undiminished honor. But these, like many other subjects, will be appropriately brought at a future time to the attention of the coordinate branches of the government, to which I shall always look with profound respect, and with trustful confidence that they will accord to me the aid and support which I shall so much need, and which their experience and wisdom will readily suggest.

In the administration of domestic affairs you expect a devoted integrity in the public service, and an observance of rigid economy in all departments, so marked as never justly to be questioned. If this reasonable expectation be not realized, I frankly confess that one of your leading hopes is doomed to disappointment, and that my efforts, in a very important particular, must result in a humiliating failure. Offices can be properly regarded only in the light of aids for the accomplishment of these objects; and as occupancy can confer no prerogative, nor importunate desire for preferment any claim, the public interest imperatively demands that they be considered with sole reference to the duties to be performed. Good citizens may well claim the protection of good laws and the benign influence of good government; but a claim for office is what the people of a republic should never recognize. No reasonable man of any party will expect the administration to be so regardless of its responsibility, and of the obvious elements of success, as to retain persons known to be under the influence of political hostility and partisan prejudice, in positions which will require not only severe labor, but cordial co-operation. Having no implied engagements to ratify, no rewards to bestow, no restraints to remember, and no personal wishes to consult, in selections for official station--I shall fulfil this difficult and delicate task, admitting no motive as worthy either of my character or position which does not contemplate an efficient discharge of duty and the best interests of my country. I acknowledge my obligations to the masses of my countrymen, and to them alone. Higher objects than personal aggrandizement gave direction and energy to their exertions in the late canvass, and they shall not be disappointed. They require at my hands diligence, integrity, and capacity, wherever there are duties to be performed. Without these qualities in their public servants, more stringent laws for the prevention or punishment of fraud, negligence, and peculation, will be vain. With them, they will be unnecessary.

These are not the only points to which you look for vigilant watchfulness. The dangers of a concentration of all power in the general government of a confederacy like ours are too obvious to be disregarded. You have a right, therefore, to expect your agents, in every department, to regard strictly the limits imposed upon them by the constitution of the United States.

The great scheme of our constitutional liberty rests upon a proper distribution of power between the State and Federal authorities; and experience has shown that the harmony and happiness of our people must depend upon a just discrimination between the separate rights and responsibilities of the States, and your common rights and obligations under the General Government. And here, in my opinion, are the considerations which should form the true basis of future conduct in regard to the questions which have most seriously disturbed public tranquillity. If the federal government will confine itself to the exercise of powers clearly granted by the constitution, it can happily happen that its action upon any question should undergo the institution of the States, or interfere with their right to manage matters strictly domestic according to the will of their own people.

In expressing briefly my views upon an important subject which has recently agitated the nation to almost a fearful degree, I am moved by no other impulse than a most earnest desire for the perpetuation of that Union which has made us what we are--showing upon us blessings and conferring a power and influence which our fathers could hardly have anticipated even with their most sanguine hopes directed to a far-off future. The sentiments I now announce were not unknown before the expression of the voice which called me here. My own position upon this subject was clear and unequivocal, upon the record of my words and my acts, and it is only returned to at this time because silence might, perhaps, be misconstrued. With the Union my best and dearest earthly hope are entwined. Without it, what are we, individually or collectively? What becomes of the noblest field ever opened for the advancement of our race in religion, in government, in the arts, and in all that dignifies and adorns mankind? From that radiant constellation, which both illumines our own way and points out to struggling nations their course, let but a single star be lost, and if there be not utter darkness, the lustre of the whole is dimmed. Do my countrymen need any assurance that such a catastrophe is not to overtake them while I possess the power to stay it? It is with me an earnest and vital belief, that as the Union has been the source, under Providence, of our prosperity to this time, so it is the surest pledge of a continuance of the blessings we have enjoyed, and which we are sacredly bound to transmit undiminished to our children. The field of calm and free discussion in this country is open, and will always be so; but it never has been and never can be true, for good in a spirit of sectionalism and uncharitableness. The founders of the republic dealt with things as they were presented to them, in a spirit of self-sacrificing patriotism, and, as time has proved, with a comprehensive wisdom which will always be safe for us to consult. Every measure, tending to strengthen the fraternal feelings of all the members of our Union has had my heartfelt approbation. To every theory of society or government, whether the offspring of feverish ambition or of morbid enthusiasm, calculated to dissolve the bonds of law and affection which unite us, I shall interpose a ready and stern resistance. I believe that involuntary servitude, as it exists in different States of this confederacy, is recognized by the constitution. I believe that it stands like any other admitted right, and that the States wherein it exists are entitled to efficient remedies to enforce the constitutional provision. I hold that the laws of 1850, commonly called the "Compromise Measures," are strictly constitutional, and to be unhesitatingly carried into effect. I believe that the constituted authorities of this republic are bound to regard the rights of the South in this respect, as they would view any other legal and constitutional right, and that the laws to enforce them should be respected and obeyed, not with a reluctance encouraged by abstract opinions as to their propriety in a different state of society, but cheerfully, and according to the decisions of the tribunal to which their exposition belongs. Let me have been and am my convictions, and upon them I shall rest. I fervently hope that the question is at rest, and that no sectional, or ambitious, or fanatical experiments are sought with such fearful hazard. But let not the foundation of our hope rest upon man's wisdom. It will not be the result of human deliberations. It must be felt that there is no national security or permanence may again threaten the durability of our institutions, or obscure the light of our prosperity.

We have been carried in safety through a perilous crisis. While, counsel, like those which gave the constitution its vigor, and the laws which were to be remembered as an admonition, and not as an encouragement, in any section of the Union, to make experiments which would endanger the durability of our institutions, let it be impressed upon all hearts, that beautiful as our fabric is, no earthly power or wisdom could ever re-unite its broken fragments.

Standing as I do, almost within view of the green slopes of Monticello, and, as it were, within reach of the tomb of Washington, with all the cherished memories of the past passing around me, like so many eloquent voices from the realm of Heaven, I can express no better hope for my country, than that the kind Providence which smiled upon our fathers may enable their children to preserve the blessings they have inherited.

The reading of the address was followed by loud cheering and the firing of cannon, and enthusiasm prevailed to the greatest extent.

General Pierce delivered his inaugural address, after taking off his overcoat, amid immense cheering, just exactly as if he were delivering an extemporaneous speech. He had no paper or any notes, but delivered the address beautifully and gracefully, without a blemish, to the end. It will be remembered that Presidents Taylor, Polk, and others, read their addresses from the manuscript. When he came to that part of his address which related to the protection of American citizens abroad, he turned face to face with Mr. Fillmore and the diplomatic corps, and laid down the law with thrilling emphasis, and when he again turned to the mass of the people in front, occupying the vast square below, they shrank with delight, and every man of the fifty thousand in the streets declared that Pierce is a man for the times.

On the completion of the address, the procession again formed, and proceeded along the avenue, escorted by

sident Pierce to the executive mansion, and leaving Mr. Fillmore at Willard's.

The immense area on the eastern front of the Capitol was one compact mass of people, not one third of whom could hear.

President Pierce is a graceful and striking speaker, and his voice, although not equal to reach to the extent of the enormous multitude that surrounded him, was clear and distinct, and his style of delivery was excellent. He has appeared remarkably elastic, cool, and self-possessed for the last few days, but especially to-day. He rose at daylight and has been busy the entire day, and he evidently feels that he has the game in hand and intends to hold it.

Mr. Fillmore's cabinet made the best of their time to the last moment. For weeks past they have been filling offices with bogus demagogues, appointed at the solicitation of whigs who resigned. Even as late as yesterday a postmaster in the State of New York was appointed in this way. The whole matter will be thoroughly investigated.

A company of fanatics, dressed in rags and tatters, marched along the avenue whilst the procession was passing, who received some rough usage.

The pagant is over and the multitude is dispersing. This is a revolution of the government in a carnival.

Large masses followed the President to the White House, and waited upon him in the usual reception room. Mr. Fillmore took immediate possession of the apartment at Willard's, just vacated by General Pierce, in intending to occupy them for a few days prior to the commencement of his Southern tour.

Snow continued falling slightly during the day, melting as it fell, and not particularly interfering with the inaugural ceremonies.

This evening several balls and other entertainments are given to the military and other guests.

The hotels and boarding houses, though somewhat relieved, are still thronged.

THE LATEST. SPECIAL TELEGRAPHIC CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WASHINGTON, March 4--10 P. M. It is reported that after the inaugural General Scott thanked the President for his remarks on West Point and the army.

After having received a host of people at the White House, General Pierce retired, and the doors closed. Ex-President Fillmore took up his quarters at three o'clock in the rooms at Willard's, vacated by his successor two hours previously. A few friends dined with General Pierce at the White House, but Mr. Fillmore, consulting the General's repose, declined. They will dine together perhaps to-morrow.

The White House is closed to night to all visitors. Its new occupant has made a mighty sensation to-day.

At eight o'clock the storm continued, and the army of incursion was leaving by thousands. *Vive la Republique!* UNION.

Historical Notices of the Inauguration of the Presidents.

The occasion of the inauguration of a new President renders appropriate the following sketch which we have prepared of the various inaugurations since the organization of the government. We omit the second inaugurations of the five Presidents who were re-elected, as they were but matters of form of little interest. We precede the notices by a list of the Presidents and Vice Presidents who have been elected:--

PRESIDENTS AND VICE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES, FROM THE ADOPTION OF THE CONSTITUTION TO THE PRESENT TIME.

President. Vice President. Term began.

1. George Washington..... John Adams..... 1789.

2. John Adams..... Thomas Jefferson..... 1797.

3. Thomas Jefferson..... Aaron Burr..... 1801.

4. James Madison..... James Monroe..... 1809.

5. James Monroe..... Daniel D. Tompkins..... 1817.

6. John Quincy Adams..... John C. Calhoun..... 1825.

7. Andrew Jackson..... Martin Van Buren..... 1829.

8. Martin Van Buren..... Richard M. Johnson..... 1837.

9. William H. Harrison..... John Tyler..... 1841.

10. John Tyler..... George M. Dallas..... 1841.

11. James K. Polk..... James Buchanan..... 1845.

12. Zachary Taylor..... Millard Fillmore..... 18